

Performance & Results from the Pacific Ocean Shelf Tracking (POST) Array: Testing the Delayed Mortality Hypothesis & Benefits of Transportation

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Outline of Talk

1) Operational Performance:

- a) Detection Efficiency
- b) False Positives

2) Biological Results:

- a) Tag Effects
- b) Differential [Latent] Mortality
- c) Survival Post-Transportation

Goals



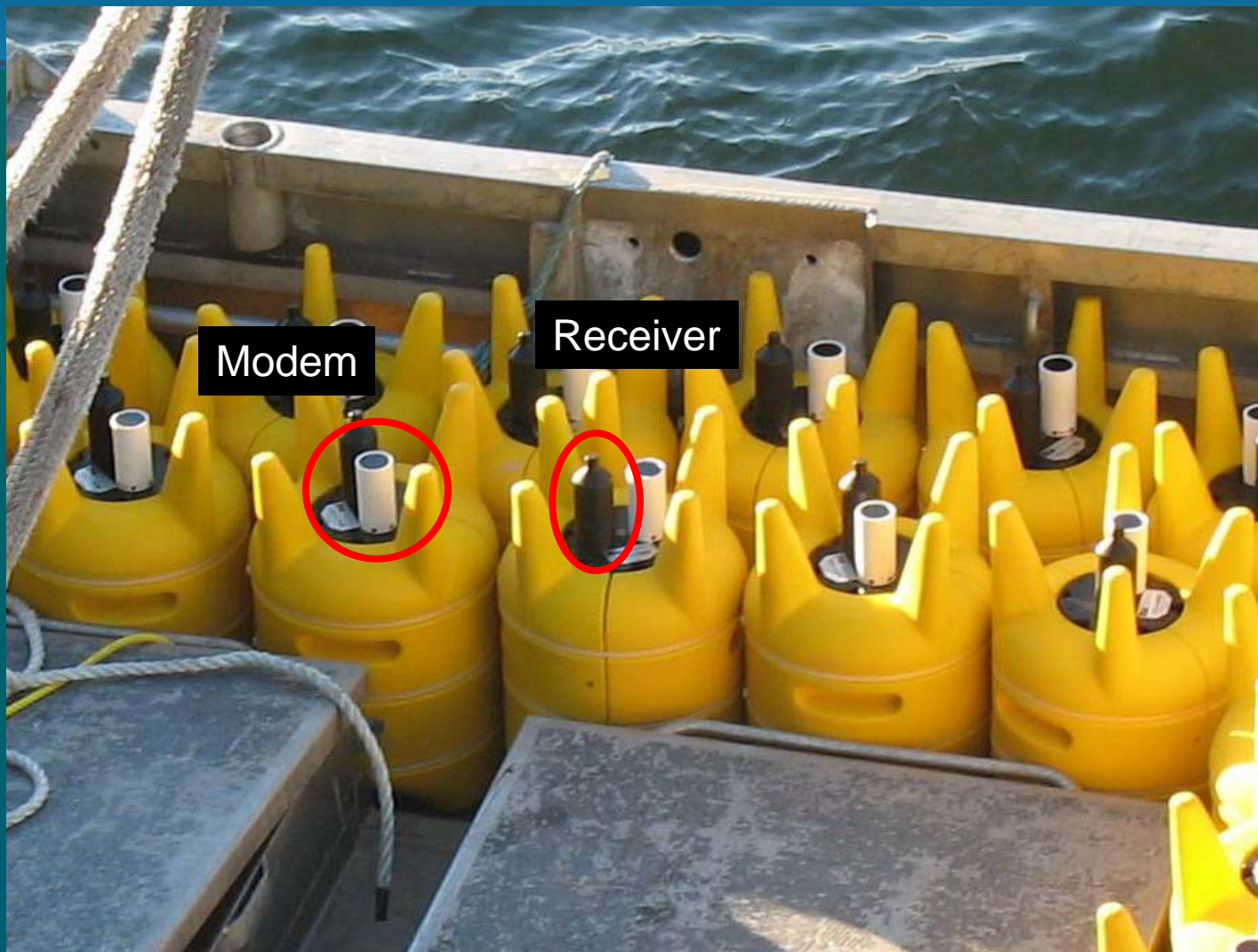
1. Establish whether the POST technology will work for Columbia R salmon problems
 - Is the 9mm Vemco acoustic tag “*too big*”?
2. Measure whether differential mortality of Snake R smolts is expressed below Bonneville Dam
3. Measure whether transportation “helps or hinders”
 - Is survival of transported (barged) smolts reduced relative to ROR smolts?
4. Pilot study to establish a tool for addressing Columbia R salmon issues in the ocean

Deployment of Listening Lines- 2004~05



2006: Rollout of POST's Permanent (7yr), Wireless Platform









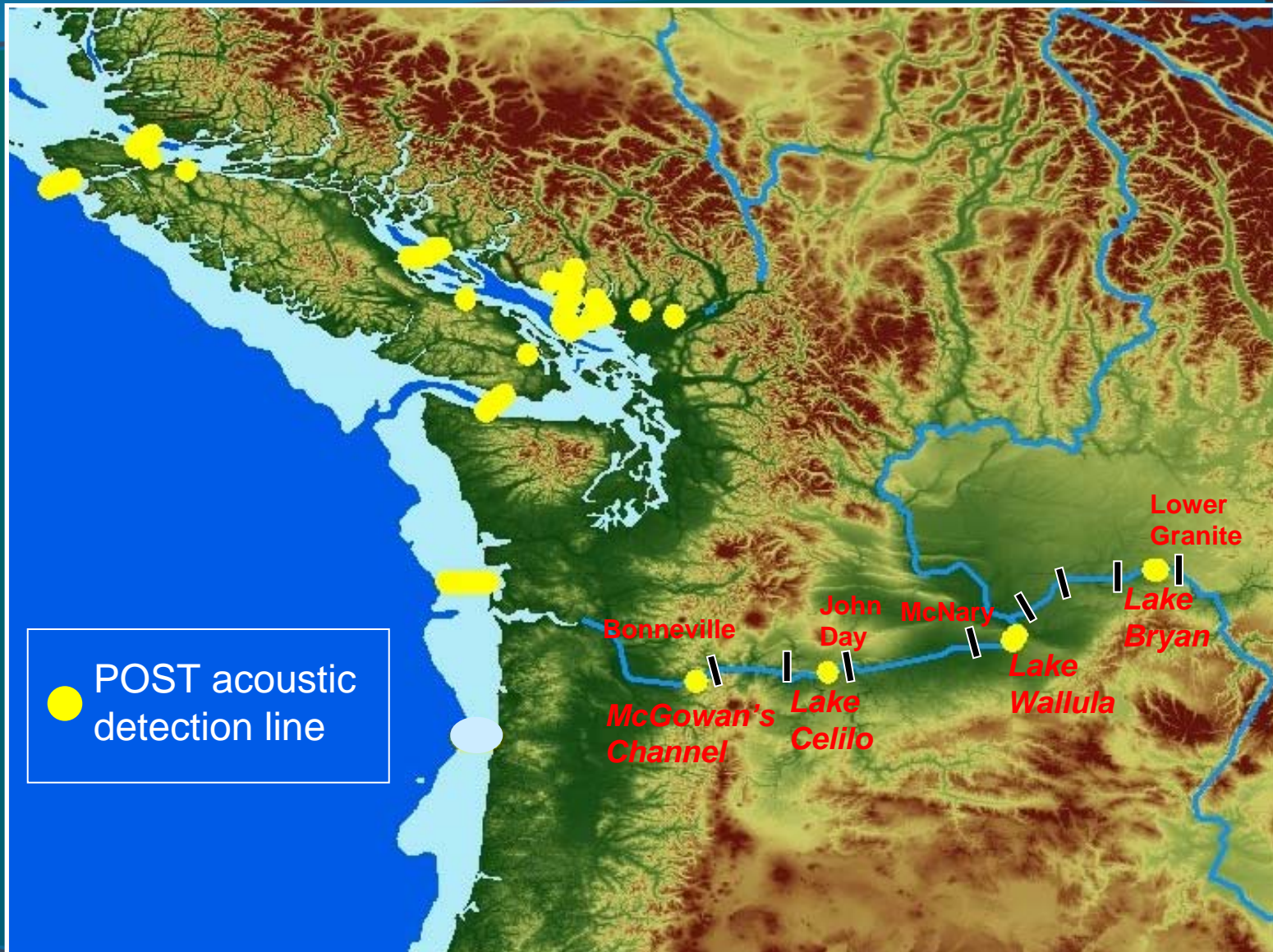
Incremental New Designs-Improved Trawler Resistance??



2006 POST Array



Columbia River POST Sub-Array



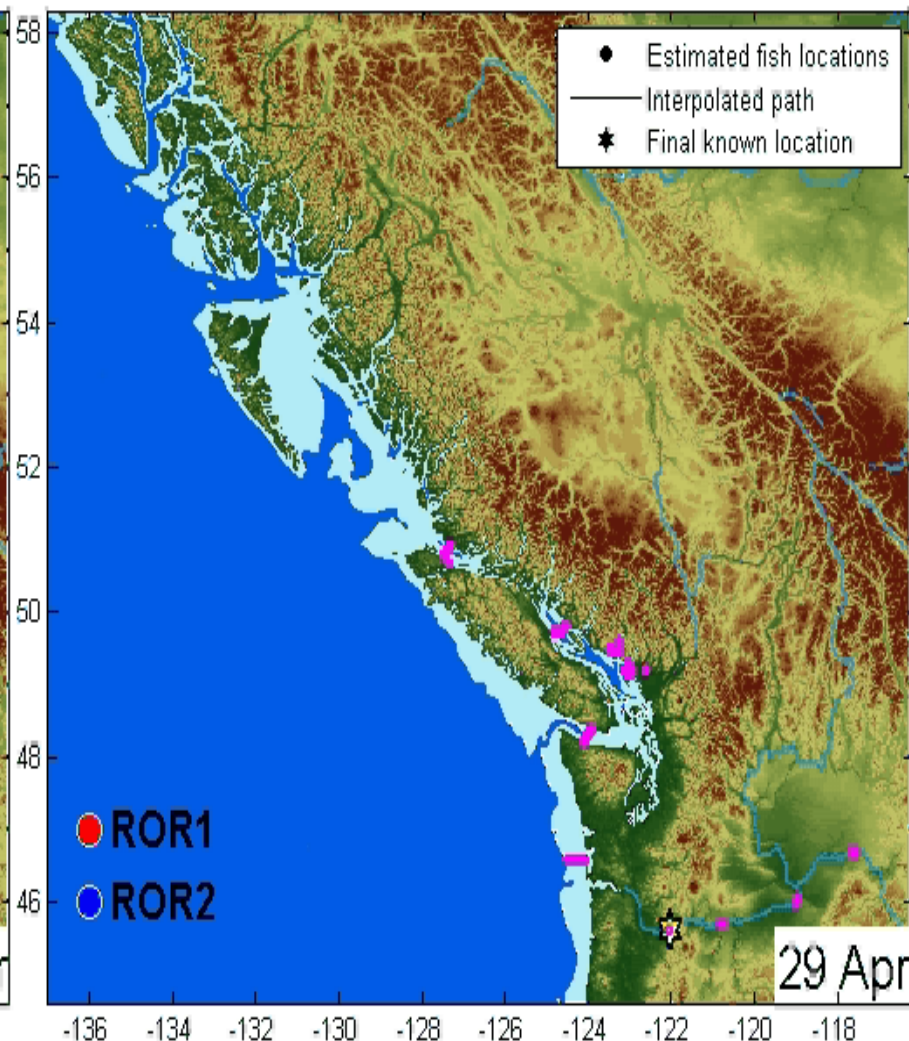
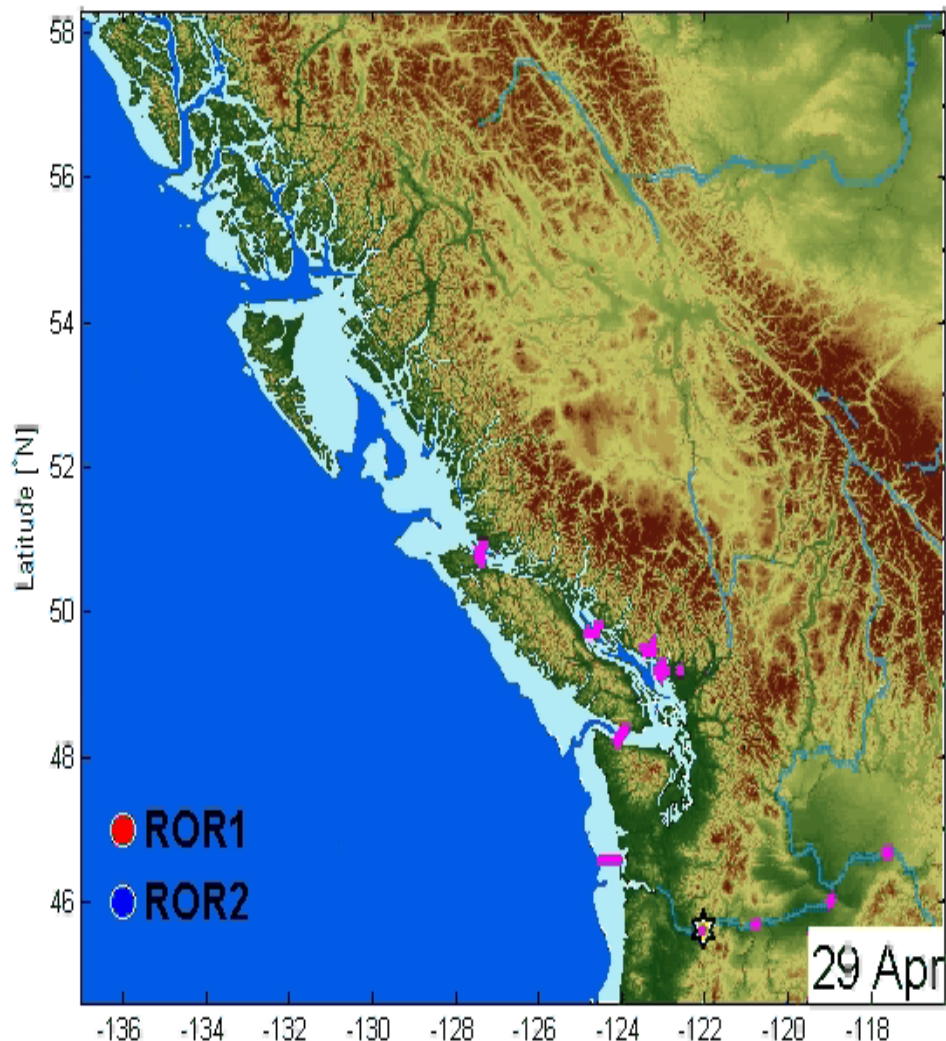
Results- Migration Rate

Snake

POST 2006: Snake River

Yakima

POST 2006: Yakima River



Data Volumes & Error Rates



	2004	2005	2006
POST Array Total Detections	364,356	1,817,061	1,275,462
Accepted by First Scan	363,981	1,815,797	1,272,194
Rejected Detections	675	1,264	3,268
% “False Positives” (Max)	0.19%	0.07%	0.25%

•Acceptance based on at least one pair of detections <4 minutes apart OR at least two pairs of detections <30 minutes apart

POST's Detection Efficiency & Survival Estimates-Snake R (Dworshak) 2006



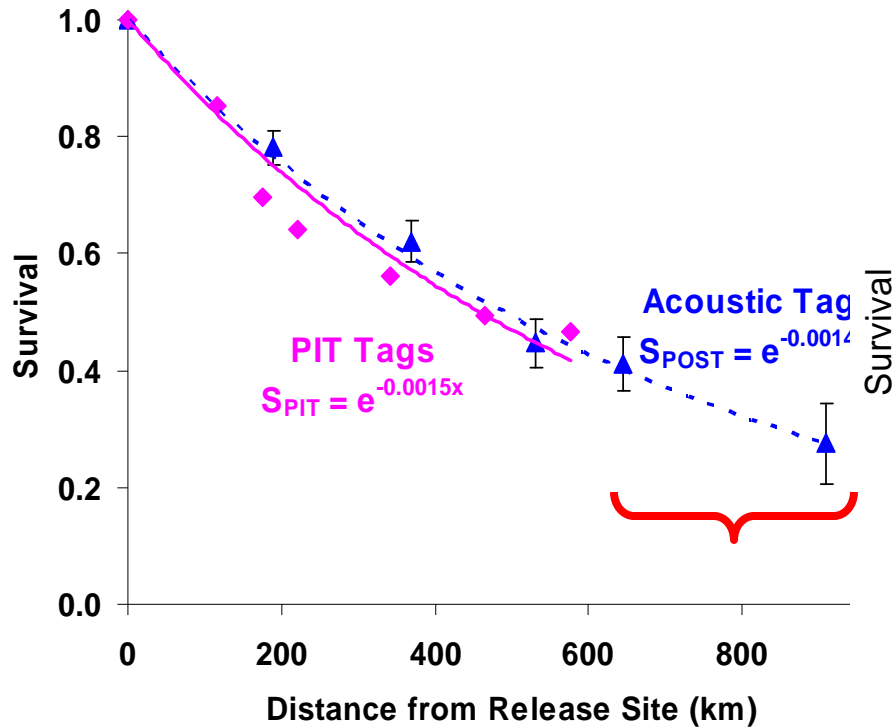
Detection Site	Detection Rate	Standard Error	Reach Surv.	Standard Error
Lake Bryan (Snake R)	97%	1%	78%	3%
Lake Wallula	92%	3%	79%	4%
Lake Celilo	60%	6%	72%	5%
McGowan's Channel (Below Bonneville)	69%	7%	92%	9%
Willapa Bay	71%	15%	67% (28%)	17%
Lippy Point (NWVI)	unknown (~95%?)		5%	

**** Based on CJS Modelling Framework using Program MARK**

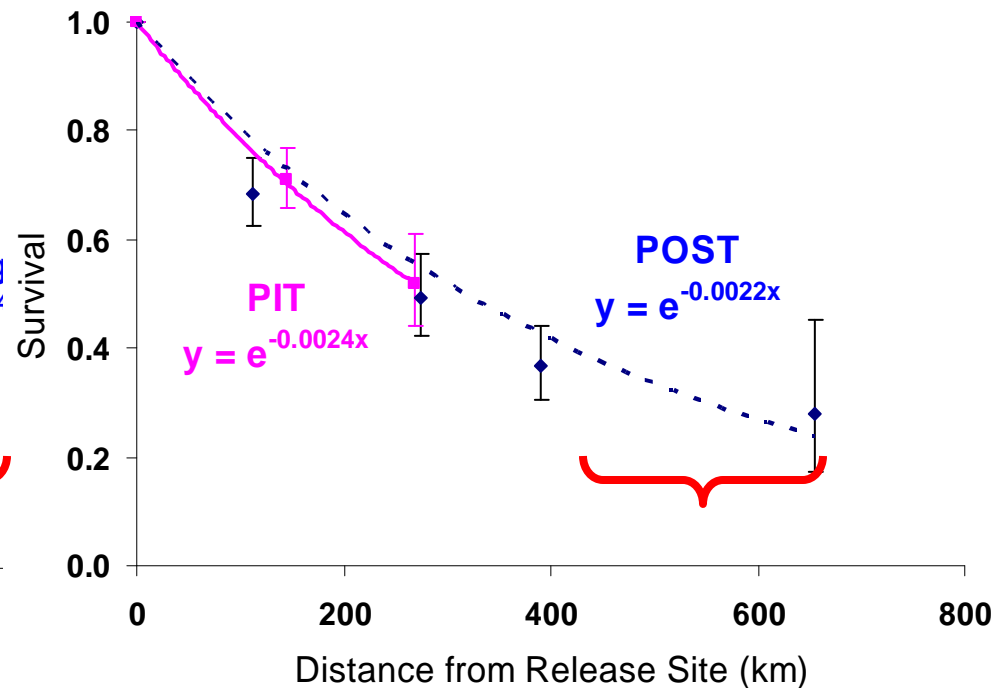
1. Tag Effects: Relative In-river Survival of PIT & POST Tags



2006 Snake R Survival

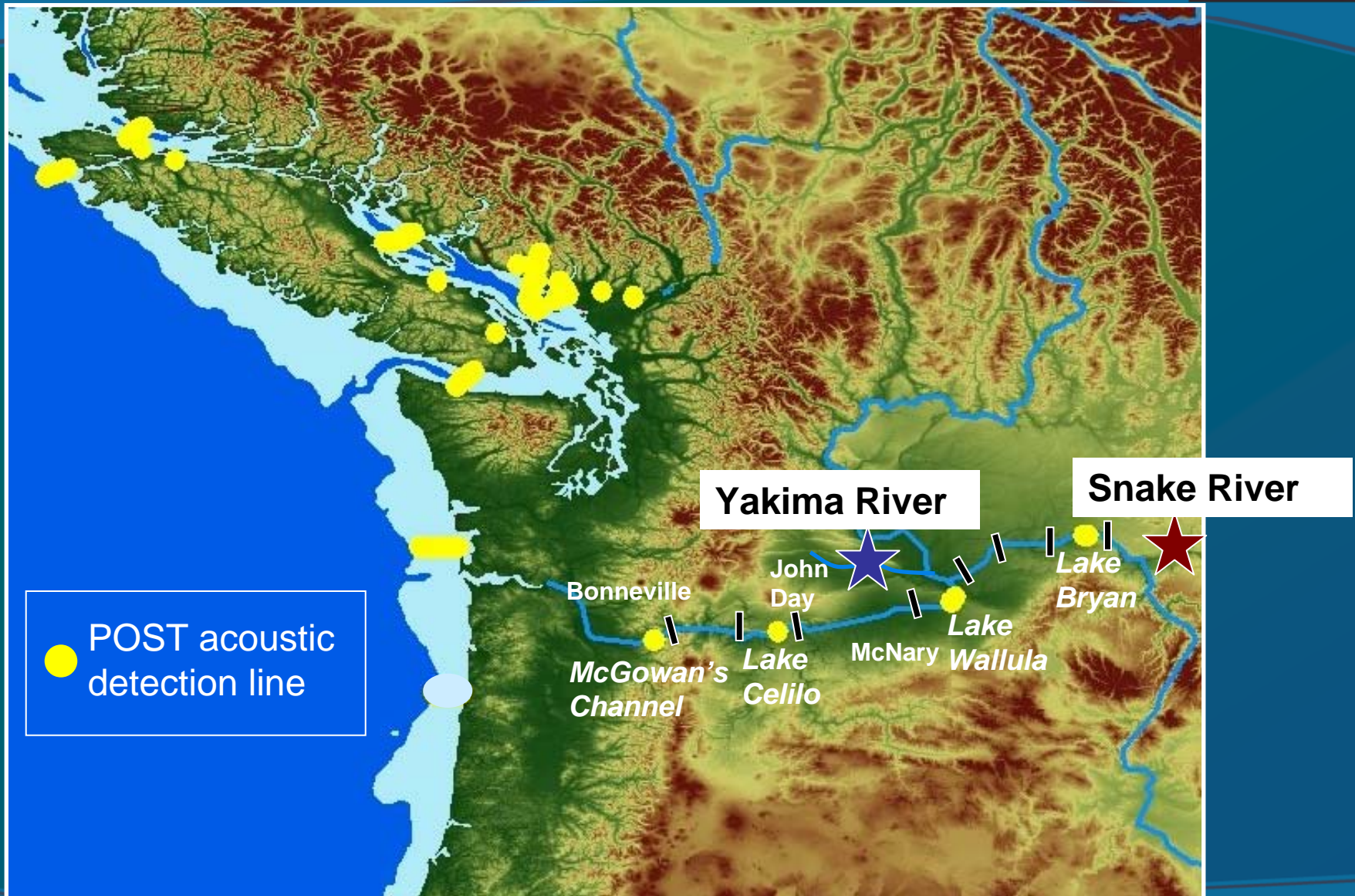


2006 Yakima Survival



** POST's acoustic tags yielded the same survival rates as PIT tags in 2006, for the size range of smolts studied.*

2. Differential Mortality



Differential Mortality-2006



- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Snake River- Dworshak Hatchery<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low adult return rate<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0.61%*• 8 yr average• LGR-LGR- 8 dams- 870 km to Columbia River mouth | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yakima River- Cle Elum Hatchery (CESRF)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Higher adult return rate<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2.8%*• 6 year average• Chandler-Yakima mouth- 4 dams- 615 km to Columbia River mouth |
|--|---|

* Comparative Survival Study
2006 Annual Report

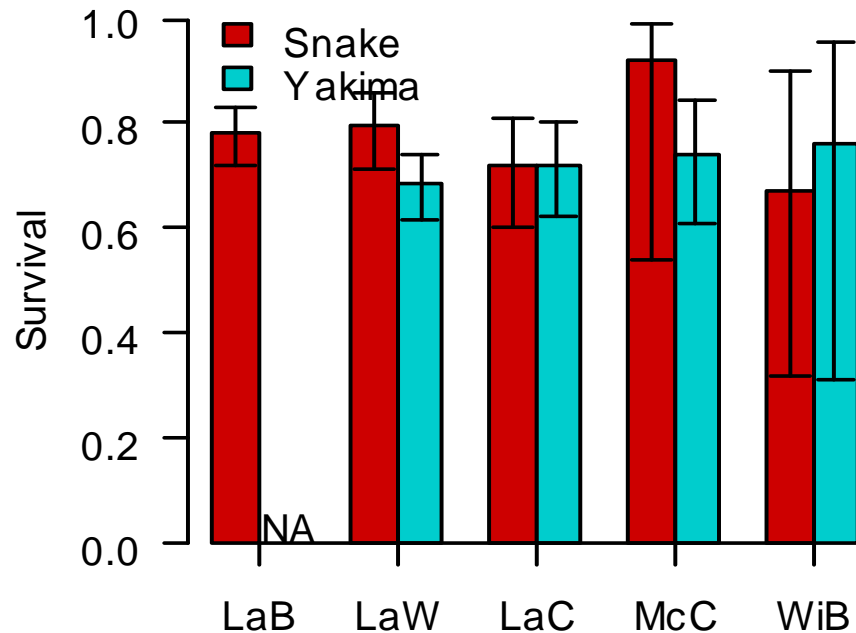
*Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project
Monitoring and Evaluation 2006
Annual Report

Differential Mortality 2006

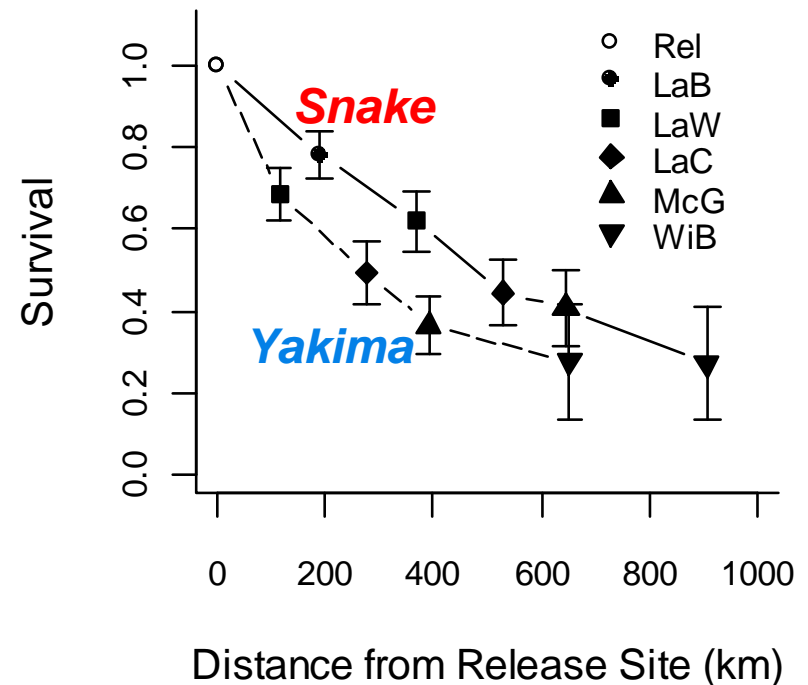
Results- Reach Specific Survivals



Reach Survivals



c. Survival from Release Site



- *Survival between listening lines nearly identical for both populations*
- *When scaled by distance travelled, Snake R smolts had higher survival rates, despite historically much poorer SARs*

3) Transport

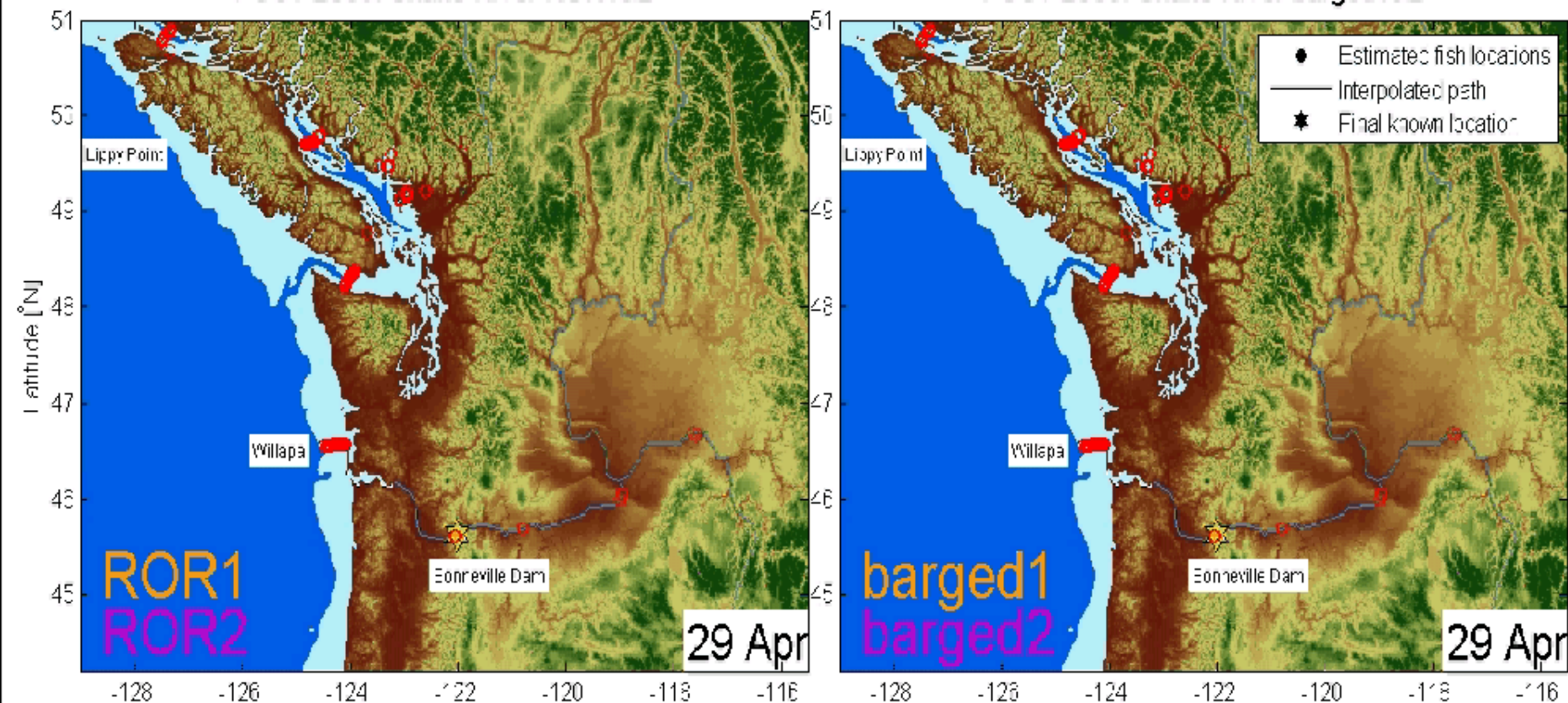


- Return of barged (transported) smolts doesn't seem to live up to it's promise
 - Protecting smolts from the 50% in-river mortality to Bonneville doesn't double adult returns– Why not??
 - Are smolts “disoriented” or otherwise compromised?

Snake R Spring Chinook: ROR v Transport Movements

POST 2006: Snake River ROR1&2

POST 2006: Snake River barged1&2



Snake_2006_ROR&barged

Transport v ROR Survival by Migration Segment- Overall



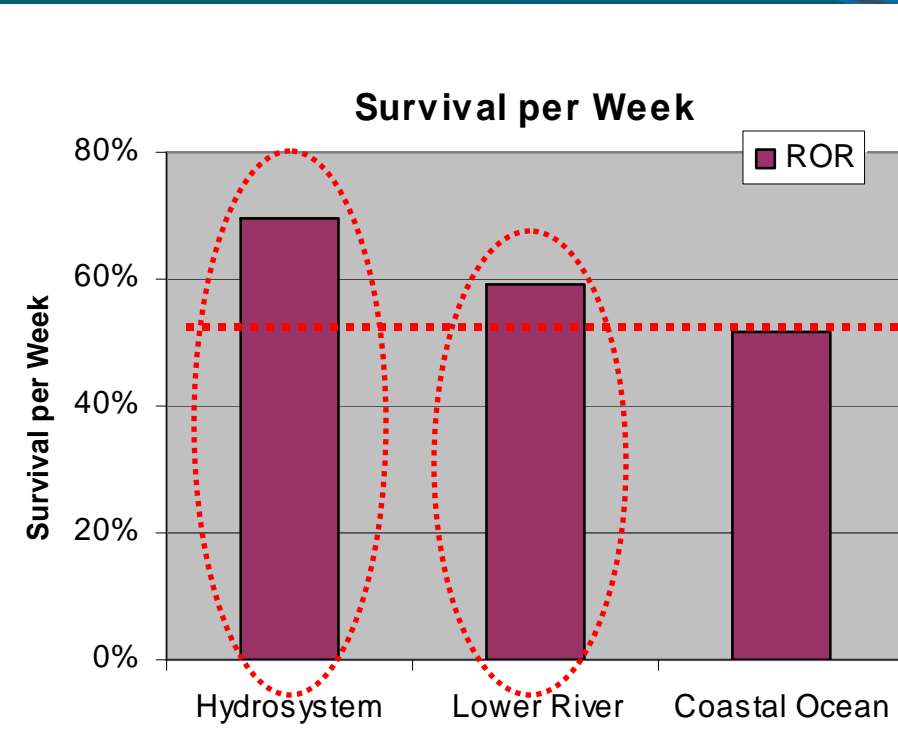
Detection Site	ROR Survival	ROR T_{Median}	Transport Survival	Transport T_{Median}
Snake R-Bonneville	$41 \pm 5\%$	17.1 days	--	--
Bonneville-Willapa	$67 \pm 17\%$	5.3 days	$54 \pm 12\%$	6.03 days
Willapa-Lippy Point	$5 \pm 2\%$	31.8 Days	$14 \pm 4\%$	33.8 days

Reach specific survival calculated using CJS method & Program Mark; Lippy Point detection efficiency assumed to be 95%

Snake R Smolt Survival/Week - Transport v ROR by Migration Segment



Survival Segment	ROR Survival (By Segment)	ROR Survival per Week
Snake R-Bonneville (Hydrosystem)	41%	69%
Bonneville-Willapa (Free-Flowing)	67%	59%
Willapa-Lippy Point (Ocean Shelf)	5%	52%

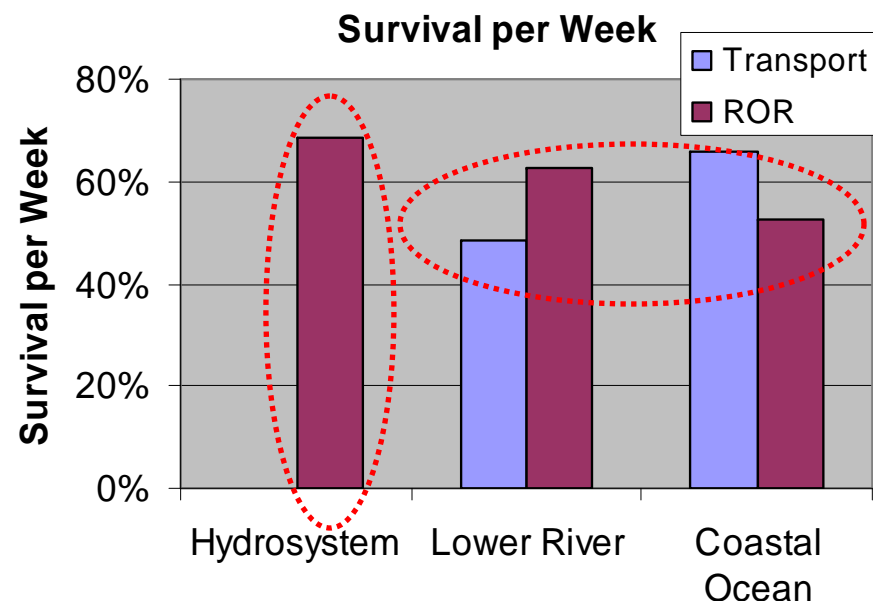


Reach specific survival calculated using CJS method & Program Mark: Lippy Point detection efficiency assumed to be 95%

Transport v ROR by Migration Segment-Survival/Day



Survival Region	ROR Survival per Week	Transport Survival per Week
Snake R-Bonneville (Hydrosystem)	69% (62%-75%)	--
Bonneville-Willapa (Free-Flowing)	59% (24%-100%)	48% (24%-75%)
Willapa-Lippy Point (Ocean Shelf)	52% (23%-60%)	66% (55%-72%)



Survival rate of transported smolts about the same as that of the ROR smolts

Reach-specific survival calculations using the Method & Program Manual for the Pacific Ocean Shelf Tracking Project. Detection efficiency assumed to be 95%.

Conclusions (1)



1. PIT & POST tags give indistinguishable survival estimates in 2006.
2. Measured in-river survival rates (S/km) appear to be the same above & below the hydrosystem
3. Delayed (differential) mortality was not expressed over the spatial extent of the POST array (Snake R to NWVI)
4. Survival rates of ROR & transported smolts are similar below Bonneville.

Conclusions (2)



1. Survival rates (per wk) were lower in the ocean than in freshwater
2. The inability of transport (barging) to improve adult returns likely occurs because transport moves smolts between two environments with roughly similar rates of survival
3. More complicated biological hypotheses involving delayed mortality due to stress from handling and transport may not be needed.

2007



1. 2007 results are currently under analysis.
2. They appear broadly similar, but there appears to be some problem with substantial disappearance of tagged smolts before they reach the array
3. This could be caused by high initial mortality, residualization, tag failure, or a combination
4. As a result of reduced sample size, we think it is unlikely that 2007 results will disagree with 2006
5. 2007 sub-array at Astoria Bridge (RKm 10) performed well (~93% DE)



Thanks!



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*Creating positive outcomes
for future generations.*

Kintama Research C